The Proposed Condition for the Spring Blection in the City. The Anguirer, on Sunday, had a vision like that of St. Peter, of a great sheet let dewn, in which the Democratic and the plete fusion, so that it was impossible to or the enforcement of the law, whatever we American animals were mingled in a comdistinguish the clean from the unclean. This it interprets to be a warning to the Democratic Party to coalesce with the Americans for the city election, else there will be no change to defeat the Republicans.

This is the melting of the Democratic and American hearts into one, which was foreshadowed by the Birth-night Banquet. Certainly, if the parties are suited, nobody can have any objection. It is better, perhaps, to respect the decencies of society by a regular ceremony, than to be indulging in that illicit intercourse which has been going on for the fast year or two.

The Enquirer very justly says, there would be no surrender of principle in such a coalltion. The Enquirer is perfectly safe on

We quote the logical way the Enquire puts this point:

"There would be no surrender of princ ple upon the part of any Democrat to vote for a ticket that shall be constructed upon the basis we have indicated; but, on the contrary, their political interests will be promoted by it, and the great interests of the country be at the same time subserved."

Interest and principle, it will be observed, are used as syntonymous. They will lose no to permit a doubt of his knowledge or his principle, but on the contrary will promote their interest. This shows a candor in the which we would not will ingly be goilty. We use of words that can not be too much admired. Let the parties fly to each other's sims, and see what the match will bring raid, who in the thunder storm could not to break it; and the only way properly to secollect his prayers, something has got to observe the laws is to do as you please-probe done.

A Heavy Contract. The Hon. L. W. Spratt, of the South Carolina Convention, is a philosopher, and ation of that State. In a letter to the benefit, unless they protect themselves from the evils of Democratic institutions by the introduction of African negroes and the exclusion of Northern laborers, with their dangerous right to vote. He says that free laborers "will question the right of masters to employ their slaves in any work that they may wish for; they will use the elective franchise to that end; they may acquire the power to determine our municipal elections, and they will inexorably use it; and thus this town of Charleston, at the very heart of slavery, may become the fortress of Demo-

cratic power against it." Mr. Spratt declares that should the Montgomery edict in regard to the slave-trade be carried into the permanent Government, "their whole movement is defeated."

"It will abolition ze the bord r States-it will brand our institution. Slavery can not share a government with Democracy; it can not bear a brand upon it; thence another revolution. It may be painful, but we must make it. The Constitution can not be changed without it. It is doubtful if another movement will be so peaceful, but no matter; no power but the Convention can avert the

But like another Jeremiah, all his dismal forelodings are going to terminate in a good time, and Mr. Spratt thus describes slavery returning in triumph from its victory over Northern and Southern free labor. Again, Mr. S. proclaims

"That slavery, as sent forth by the South ern Congress, like the Thracian norse re-turning from the field of victory, still bears a master on his back, and having achieved one revolution to escape Democracy at the North, it must still achieve another to escape it at the South."

If balked in this movement, Mr. Spratt declared that the South will revolutionize acain, and persevere until the slave system "Stand screee, erect, aloft, unquestioned as

Stand screen, creek, alon, unquestioned as to its rights or its integrity, at some point within the present limits of the Southern States. And, such being the case, adds Mr. Spratt, it is only for the present actors to determine whether they will contribute or be crushed to that result.'

We have no doubt that Mr. Spratt is a segacious and philosophic politician, and that his conclusion is that which all must come to who take any thing more than a temporizing view of the question. But what a glorious prospect this offers to the Irish and German laborers, who make up the chief part of the Palmetto army, and whose services to Secession are cheered by the promise in the chief organ of Secession, that the revolution which they are offering their lives to sustain, is only prelimienry to one | with crimes and leaded with curses, into the which shall crush all free labor in the South.

The Enquirer regards the Confederate conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln as quite incredible, and seems to think that Mr. Lincoin abould have waited till he was assassinated before he took any precautious to avoid it. Its Baltimore correspondent, however, dif- the efforts to unite the dissevered Confedfers, and says that in spite of the general information that Mr. Lincoln was already in Washington, "an immense crowd of the rough element assembled at the depot, befieving that the announcement was a plan let them slip wherever they could make war to boax them." The correspondent also thinks that "it is well for the peace and upon Government without danger, should honor of our city that it has happened so." call upon their brethren in the North to

However, the correspondent thinks the immense crowd of roughs would have drawn a nice metaphysical distinction, and would only have "smashed" the Committee of Reception," while they would have been careful of the recipient's personal dignity. We quote:

"I do not believe any indignity would have been offered to Mr. Lincoln, personally, but I am estisfied that his Committee of Reception would have been roughly handled."

What "roughly-handled" means in Baltimore, may be judged by the mild persuasives which they use on festive and election occasions, such as slung-shot, dirk-knives, awls, brass knuckles, iron-bound clubs and revolvers. These they regard as moral influences and mental sussion. Rough handling must be rather a brisk exercise in that heavenly community. For particulars see the accounts of Baltimore elections for the last three or four years in the Democratic papers; though now we presume they will regard this movement of Mr. Lincoln as a very unjustifiable imputation on the orderly and patriotic Plug-uglies of Baltimore.

Of course, after the Plugs had cleaned out the police and "roughly-handled" the Committee of Reception for treating the Prasi-

dent elect with respect, they would suddenly abate and become gentle as lambe; auc pocketing their billies, dirks and revolvers, they would vie with each other in doing honor to a man whose reception is such mortal offense to them.

The Northern Confederates Mr. Pugh, in his speech on Friday evening, uttered what he doubtless intended to be either a solemn protest or a solemn warning against all attempts to administer the laws of the Union. We may call it coercion it would be to bring upon the country a complication of direct calamities. This was the idea.

Mr. Pugh's notion of government evidently is that it is something which the people are to amuse themselves by pulling down. What is the use of laws unless to break-of Constitutions unless to overrun and subvert? The danger to the country is not in the breaking of the laws, but in avenging the breaches; not in disobeying their commands, but in seeing that their ommands are made rules of action.

It is a melancholy conclusion if a true one, that the danger to the Union consists in living up to the Constitution; and its safety in permitting the provisions of that instrument to be set aside at pleasure. But for the solemn assurance of a gentleman who has had six years Congressional experience, we should hardly be willing to believe it. But coming as Mr. Pugh does, directly from Washington, where he has so long been learning to be ornamental to his country, and with doubtless the latest patterns in political millinery in his head or his pocket, veracity would be an act of presumption of are therefore forced to believe that, according to the spring fashious at the metropolis, the true way to save the Union is to secede; forth. The case is desperate, and as the boy the best conservatism of the Constitution is vided always that you please to do contrary to their provisions. The idea of public property is that it is ever open to stealing, and the most exemplary patriot is he who goes accepts the logical conclusions of the situ- the boldest about it, and secures the largest amount of avails. The true way to dissolve Charleston Mercury, he shows that their | the Union in blood, is to execute it laws: emarcipation from the North will be of no and the highest civil crime in an officer of the law, is to attempt their administration.

We know, when we hear such arrant and intense demagoguery as fell from the lips of Mr. Pugh on Friday evening, that the Union is not dissolved, and is not likely to be. Mr. Pugh is in the secrets of the Southern leaders of the rebellion; and what they desire to have said here, he says. The Democratic Party is playing a desperate game for a reinstatement in power. For that purpose i is convulsing the country, and going through the performance of begetting a sham Southern Confederacy. The whole thing is a prearranged party trick. The business now next in order is to intimidate Mr. Lincoln, so that he will not proceed to recover the property and put in execution the laws of the United States. If they can do this-if they can bring the President elect to the Buchanan standard of cowardice and demoralization, their work will be accomplished. The Southern States can then buff and stand out and threaten until the Border States and implements of trade of single women; have pulled down the Constitution to their standard; when they will wheel and march back into the Union as conquerors. The speech of Mr. Pugh was to help on article of value, to satisfy the cravings of a the process of intimidation. The entire Democratic press and party leaders of a wife are holden sacred from execution, are engaged in the same business. The we are unable to understand; but certain it Ewings and Corwins, and the horde must be that the reason is one that reflects of the weak-kneed and broken-backed—the no credit upon our humanity or our Chrisdecayed and mouldy, the disinterred conservative branch of the Republican party, are at work in the same line. Every man who talks of compromising with rebels with arms in their hands is adding his mite to carry forward the same infamous enterprise. Will it succeed? There is reason to hope that Mr. Lincoln is made of the right material;

God grant he does! Every thing depends upon the success o the efforts to intimidate Mr. Lincoln. There successful, the party is reconstructed, the compromises effected, and, like the Phoenix, pseudo Democracy will rise upon the ruins of the Constitution. Failing, however, in this, and the party is disbanded-its leaders sinking rapidly into a hopeless and infamous retiracy. The South will slink back into its old condition of pensioner of the North through the generous medium of the National Government, turning loose the captains of the rebellion as scape goats, charged wilderness.

and toward him the hopes of the people of

this great free North are going out like a

mighty river. While they watch his move-

ments, their hearts stand still. If he knows

it, he has the strength of millions in his arm.

A Very Warlike Cry for Peace. The Catholic Standard of New Orleans, a rabid Secession journal, seems to desire that some-body shall hold the hands of the Government so that the Confederates may have the war all to themselves. It declares that eracy are wasted, and wonders at the supineness of the Catholic journals in the North and North-west. It is queer that the Confederates who are constantly crying havon and let slip the dogs of war, and who have

preserve the peace. We quote from the "We are astonished at the silence of the Northern and Western Catholic journals on this subject. We are no theologian, but with our knowledge of the doctrines and spirit of the Church, we can not conceive ow Catholic publicists can withhold their

voice from peace. "We desire peace, but are ready for war, and we hold all outside of the Confederate States

alike, whether laymen or priests, tenemics in war, in pages triends."
"The Confederate States stand strictly on "The Considerate States stand strictly on the defensive. It is for the men of peace in the North and the West to determine whether their Black-Republican anti-Popery countrymen shall be permitted to invade us or not. A unanimous demonstration by the Northern and Western Catholic population, speaking through their presses and their pulpits, in favor of peace, would encourage Northern and Western State-rights Protest-ants in their opposition to Black-Republican ants in their opposition to Black-Republican aggressors. United, the friends of peace aggressors. United, the friends of peace could defeat the war party, in every one of the Northern States. Shall they have the merit of doing so, or must they, for their silence and supineness, be held morally responsible for the horrors of a civil war? It is for them to anywer." is for them to answer."

Charles Roberts, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, recently hanged himself with a hay-rope, from some unknown cause.

Rights of Married Women Judge Keys's Bill " Concerning the Rights and Liabilities of Married Women," pro-

vides, in substance, that the estate, real and personal, of the wife shall not, by the mar-riage, pass to the husband; but shall be and remain her separate property and under her sole control—the same as if no marriage had taken place. The rule applies also to property acquired during coverture, by gift, device or purchase, with her own money. To this end she is empowered to contract, purchase, sell and convey, and to sus and defend in her own name, and may eyen please; but it must not be done. To attempt | maintain suit against her husband, la behalf

of her separate estate. The idea of the author of the bill appears to be single-to preserve substance in the hands of the families by which it was accumulated. He saw but one evil-multitudes of proffigate young men marrying helresses, running rapidly through with their estates, and then leaving them to destruction-and

that evil be endeavored to provide against. The bill is a piece of what is the most common thing in the world: legislation upon a false principle. For the sake of a few exceptional bad cases, it declares a rule which is alike a restraint upon all. The author has probably but a faint conception of the multitude of various consequences that would follow the introduction of such a rule; nor of the infinite domestic divisions and disturbances that would be the inevitable effect of its enforcement. He was moved by the tears and sufferings of the poor young woman who had foolishly thrown herself away upon some brainless spendthrift, who scattered her dollars and alienated her acres, and then departed suddenly for the other world, leaving nothing for wife and babies to live upon; and determined to lay himself out upon a law to put a stop to such proceedings. To prevent their recurrence be devises a bill that operates to punish the thrifty and honorable as well as the unthrifty and profligate; and the question arises: how much will humanity gain by the operation?

All that is important in this bill may ensily be gained by the practice of marriage settlements, leaving the hitherto general policy of the law as it is. And so it should be left. Let the author, if possible, take a view of the effects of his law in some other. aspect. As a general rule, in whose hands is the property of a woman, especially if she be young and inexperienced, the most upsafe? Probably in her own. Here and there a bushand will manage badly, and squander his wife's estate; but ignorant of business and of the value of money, the women who would economize and manage rightly their own property, would be farbetween exceptions.

There is something to be done by legislation for the benefit of the women, but it is not by laws, that look solely to the integrity of accumulated wealth, and the respectability of which it is the symbol. There should be a law to protect the earnings of mairied women against being snatched and squandered by drunken and worthless husbands. The drunkenness or the worthlessness of the husband should be expressly made the foundation of the rights of the wife to retain and control her wages or her property, which are now-to our shame be it said-at his mercy.

There should also be a law to protect from execution the necessary household furniture as there is in case of married ones and their husbands. Why a widow or a spinster may he stripped, by the constable, of the last creditor, while the utensits and implements tianity.

The most reasonable and pertinent compromise that has yet been proposed was in the following resolution, offered in Congress by Mr. McKenn, a member from New York: "Resolved: That disunion and treason may be made lawful by adding to Article 2 of the Constitution the following amendment, to-wit: Section 5. Whenever a party shall be defeated in an election for President and Vice-President, such party may rebel and take up arms, and unless the successful shall adopt as its own the principles of the de-feated party, and consent to such amend-ments of the Constitution as the latter party shall dictate, then the Union shall be at au

Spleudors of the Ocean. When the sea is perfectly clear and trans-parent, it allows the eye to distinguish obects at a very great depth. Near Mindora, in the Indian Ocean, the spotted corals are plainly visible under twenty-five fathoms of water. The crystaline clearness of the Car-ribean Sea excited the admiration of Columbus, who, in the pursuit of his great discoveries, ever retained an open eye for the beauties of nature. "In passing over these splendidly adorned grounds," says Schopf, where marine life shows itself in an end-less variety of forms, the boat, suspended over the purest crystal, seems to float in the air, so that a person unaccustomed to the scene easily becomes giddy.

"On a clear, sandy bottom appear thousands of sea stars, sea-urchins, molusses and

fishes of a brilliancy of color unknown in our temperate seas. Burning red, intense blue, lively green, and golden yellow perpetually vary; the spectator floats over groves of sea-plants, gorgonias, corals, alcyoniums, flab-bellums and sponges, that offord no less de-light to the eye, and are no less gently agi-tated by the beaving waters, than the most beautiful garden on earth when a geatle breeze passes through the waving boughs." Charles Darwin paints in vivid colors the magnificent spectacle presented by the sea, while sailing in the latitudes of Cape Horn on a very dark night. There was a fresh breeze, and every part of the surface which, during the day is seen as foam, now glowed with a pale light. The vessel drove before the beauty translations of with a pale light. The vessel drove before her bows two billows of liquid phosphorus, and in her wake she was followed by a milky train. As far as the eye reached, the creat of every wave was bright, and the sky shove the horizon, from the reflected glare of these livid flames, was not so uttorly obscure as over the rest of the heavens.

While La Venus was at anchor before Simonstown, the breaking of the waves year.

Simonstown, the breaking of the waves pro-duced so strong a light that the room in which the naturalists of the expedition were which the Estarables of the exposition were seated were illuminated as by sudden flashes of lightning. Although more than fif y paces from the beach where the phenomenon took place, they tried to read by this wonderous oceanic light, but the successive glimpses

were of too short duration to gratify their Thus we see the same nocturnal splendor which shines forth in the tropical seas, and gleams along our shores burst forth from the Arctic waters, and from the waves that bathe the southern promontories of the Old and New World. But what is the cause of the beautiful phenomenon widely apread over the face of the ocean? How comes it that, at certain times, flames issue from the bosom of an element generally so hostile to their appearance? Without troubling the bosom or an element generally so hostile to their appearance? Without troubling the reader with groundless surmises of ancient naturalists, or repeating the useless tales of the past, I shall at once place myself with bim on the stage of our actual knowledge to this interesting and mysterious subject.
It is now no longer a matter of doubt that almost all inferior marine animals, particu

arrelides, crustage and infusoria, process
to faculty of emitting a phosphoric light,
and adding their might to the grand phenomenon. When we consider their countless
militudes we shall be longer wonder at
such grand effects being produced by creature; individually so insignificant. In our
sens it is chiefly a minute gelatinous animal,
the mammaria scintillans, which, as it were,
repeats the splendid spectacle of the starry
heavens on the surface of the ocean. On
filling a vessel with the luminous water, the
small mammariae, about the size of a pin's

small mammaria, about the size of a pin's head, may by daylight be seen floating at the top. For the most part transparent as crystal, they only in one spot exhibit a milky opscity. Under the microscope, they plainly appear and globular animals, withan milky opacity. Under the microscope, they plainly appear and globular animals, with an indentation corresponding to the dull spot on the surface, from which a tolerably long tentacle proceeds, moving slowly about in quest of food.

quest of food.

It can easily be proved that the phenomenon proceeds from the animals, for on training the phosphorescent water, it entirely lost its luminous property, while the manmariar remaining on the fifter, shine on being moved; the intensity of the light being always in proportion to their number. And, finally, on abaking in the dark a bottle of sea water containing some of these animals, small luminous bodies are seen to fall and rise in the same manner as mammariae, when similarly agitated during the day time, sink in the liquid, and then again ascend to the surface.—Hartwig.

Horace Benedict de Saussure has connected is name for all time with that of Mont Blanc, because he was the first scientific man who penetrated its mysteries. But he was not the first who ascended it; this was a reasant from the Vale of Chamouni of the name of Balmat. He it was who discovered the path to the summit; but not possessing. scientific culture be could not make scienti-fic observations. Without Balmat, however, perhaps De Saussure might not have been able to reach the summit of Mont Blanc. From chilbood, De Saussure had a sin-

guiarly deep love for monotains, and for-vanderings among them. He had spent several years in ascending, for the purposa of scientific examinations, the great number of the most considerable mountain chains of Europe. But Mont Blanc still stood vailing itself and its Alpine chain in mystery, in defiance of the young mountain explorer's ongings and endeavors.

"It had become with me," he writes, "a kind of disease. My eyes never beheld this mountain, which can be son from so many. places in our district, without my experi-encing a painful feeling."

At length, after twenty-seven years of lorging and fruitless endeavor, Saussure succeeded, in August, 1737, in achieving the lorged-for ascent, and from the summit was able to survey the Alpine chain in all direc-

The arrival on the summit," he writes, "did not give me, immediately, all the pleasure which might have been expected—because the length of the struggle, and the reach it, seemed, as it were, to have irritated me. And it was with a kind of wrath, that I trampled the snow upon its highest point. Besides, I feared not being able to make the observations which I desired, so greatly was I troubled by the rarity of the atmosphere, and the difficulty I found in breathing and in working at this hight. We all suffered

Every thing, however, succeeded to Saus-sure, beyond his expectations, he saw every thing, and was able to make all the observations which he had so long and so ardently

"I scarcely believed my own eyes," he says; "I seemed to myself to be dreaming, when I saw beneath my feet the terrific, majestic peaks, the acute summits of Midi, Argentiere and Le Geant, the very bases of which it had been to me so difficult and hazardous to climb. I understood their connec-tion and their form, and at one single glance was able to clear up the uncertainty why

Among the lesser observations which De Saussine made on the ascent, the following have interested me, says Miss Bremer: "We saw, says she, 'near the summit, only two butterfies; the one was a little gray nightotterfly (phaline), which flew across the rst snow; the second, a day-butterfly, which appeared to me to be le myrtil. The flower, belonging to the perfect closs, which I found at the greatest altitude, was a silence icaulis. Small mosses were, however, growing upon the very bighest rocks."
Saussure, when in shadow, saw from the

day; and the color of the sky was almost He was able only to remain four hours and half on the summit of the mountain, when ie was obliged to return. But in the still ess of the night, when he recalled all that he bud actually seen, and felt the grand pic-

mmit of Mont Blane, the stars in the light

ture of the mountains clearly imprinted upon his brain, then be experienced an unmingled atisfaction. And well, indeed, might be! He had accomplished a great undertaking for science. Even science has its heroes and

But how any body can desire—for no other purpose than to be able to may, "I have done -but enough on this subject.

Americans in Italy.

Wherever liberty needs a champion, the Americans are in the foremost ranks. We are proud of them at home and abroad. Henry W. Spencer, mentioned below, is the son of the Consul des Etats Units at Paris, and son of the Consul des Etats Unis at Paris, and is scarcely twenty-one. Yet so bravely did he conduct himself, that he was at once raised to the rank of lieutenant. The following is a copy of a letter just received from Naples: "In the recent battle before the walls of Cepna, the division of General Avezzana gained as much renown by their bravery and activity as any of the other divisions have acquired during the whole campaign. This may be as much attributed to the long experience of this world renowned General as may be as much attributed to the long ex-perience of this world renowned General as to the fact that nearly all his staff is com-posed of Americans, who eagerly cluster around one who has done so much credit to the country of his adoption.

"The officers who deserve the most praise for their acts of during and tact, are Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks, of Columbus, Ohio; Captain Vanbenthuysen, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Lieutenant Frank Manny, of Nashville, Tennessee; and Lieutenant Heary Ward Spencer, son of our Coasul in Paris, France. The Colonel was seen every-where France. The Colonel was seen every-where directing the attack, and victory appeared to follow his steps. The signal defeat of the enemy which followed, is greatly due to his superior judgment and bravery. Captain Vanter-thuysen, of Louisiana, commanded a most difficult position, and, together with young Spencer, was seen amid a perfect hall of shells and grape-shot, while their men were moved down on every side by the unwere mowed down on every side by the un-erring aim of the Nespolitans. These gen-tlemen amused themselves by building a small wall in front of the batteries of the fort, to place a small brass cannon—the only one they had at the time.

one they had at the time.

"This position—only a few hundred yards from the Vulturno—although the enemy sent quite a large detachment of cavalry against it (who were driven back with great loss)—was maintained during forty eight hours under the raking fire of the fort, at the end of which time General Avezzana's division were relieved by the Pledmontese, but only to take up a more dangerous post on the other side of the river. While at the outposts, General Avezzana received a visit posts, General Avezzana received a visit from the celebrated General Wheat, He said that he must see the clophaot; and although covered with wounds he gained in Mexico, be had no objection to being tinkered over again. And you would have thought so, by again. And you would have thought so, by the cool manner in which he surveyed the projectiles which fell at his feet. We are happy to see that all those Americans who have joined Garibaldi have done credit to their country. This is not the first time we have had to speak of some of them.—Now York Home Journal.

Singular Optical Fact. — An English paper says that, in punching the eyeholes of needles by hand, children, who are the operators, sequire such a dexterity as to be able to punch a human hair, and thread it with another, for the amusement of visitors.

Sunday Evening Dispatches

New Obleans, February 23.—Advices from Honduras to the 10th instant state that a new revolution, originating with the reactionary party, was impending. Guardiola and other Government officers, had been excommunicated. There were indications of a speedy surrender of Rustan to Hondoras.

Biver Neva Sr. Louis, February 24—P. M.—River falling at the rate of half an inch an hour. Nothing new from above. The weather was very cold last night, the mercury sinking several degrees below freezing point. To day it is clear and much milder, but it will freeze hard again to night. again to-night.

Louisville, February 21-P. M.-River fulling with ten feet six inches water in the

The Celebrity of Feminine Artists, What remains of the dancers and musi-cians with whose names the dictionaries are full? Of Guimard, a famous danceuse, there is no souvenir but that of a sullied reputation and a richly decorated mansion in a de-prayed taste. Malibran and Pasta charmed the ears of our forefathers—where are the brilliant actors that were warbled from their

Borne away by the wind, kindred to the breath that uttered them. But the wind could not sweep away the cavas on which Claudine Stella wrote her name to hang by the side of Poussin's in the museums of their common country. Go to the Louvre, go to Florence, and contemplate Machane Le Brustili alive in her graceful portraits. Go to Versalies, and see that statue of Joan of Arc preserving the name of a king's daughter which posterity never would have known had not a nobler art than dancing given to it a fame as hasting as the marble which consecrates it. Italy has given great singers to the world, musicians of the highest order, the world, musicians of the highest order, dancers that rival Taglioni, and equally

eminent female painters.

Only of the latter can she show testimonials of genius that have been spared by the hand of time. At Venice she points to the portraits of Maria Robusti, the daughter of Tintorctto; at Bologoa to Lavinia Fontata, the painter of Pope Gregory XIII, and at Fiorence, to Elizabeth Sirani, who was the first to open a studio for female pupils. At the Uffizji in Florence you will be arrested by the terrible Judith of Artemisia Gentilescti, and at the Accademia, alongside of the Dominican Fra Angelico, by the simid coun-tenance of Sister Plautilla Nelli, a member of the same order. Female painters have too, their patron even in Paradise. There is a relic at Bologna of a precious panel, the work of the hand of St. Catherine Vigre whom painting conducted, as dancing coulnot, to the honors of canonization,

ARREST OF A DESPERADO -A desperate brute, Ira Fryer, attacked his wife with a butcher's knile at Albany, N. Y., on Friday; Mrs. Fryer's brother rushed in, when ho was stabbed several times before the police arrested Fryer. At the police office he tried to stab his brother in law with a pen-knife, and struck him twice with his fist. In the cell was a prisoner, against whom he had a grudge; a desperate fight ensued.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE BOOK libstrated with eights engravings. New York Basper & Brothers. Cincinnati: Bickey & Cairol No remance is so fascinating to children as the stories of the Bible. No history so impresses the youthful imagination. Parents are gratified by this and naturally desire to encourage it. Such must have felt the need of a version of the old to tament corratives, relieved of some of the features which re unsuitable reading for tender and pure child hood, and from many which must seem cruel to cuthful minds, and therefore may create a repugan ce toward the Scriptures and the Divine chara ter; or else may cultivate in them a spirit of cruelty, fondness for war and indifference to bloodshed. This book centains the most dramatic stories of the els Scriptures, diverted of some of their objectionable features, and those of the New Testament, which happily do not require that expurgation. It is a duodecime, tinted paper, and handsomely

HOME INTEREST.

Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 M. Third. sor A. A. Eysyan, Clocks, SVatches and Jewelry, Hog. 348 and 271 Central-avenue.

Thera is one important fact that every body should know-that the best and cheapest Pictures of any kind are made by WINDER, at his splendid Gal-lery, Central av., corner of Court at

DIED.

WILLIAMS - February 21, in New York City, whise Martha Williams, daughter of Mr. Clark Williams, formerly of this city.

The for eral will take place from the residence of her brether-in-law, Wm. P. Noff at a vondate, on M. neay morales, at 0% o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mr. Jenkines. Sycampreset, above Forrib, at 8 o'clock, to convey such friends as may desire to attend

SMITH.-On Waleut Hills, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, at 6 o'clock, Martine, eldest daughter of Perry and Elener Smith, in the eighteenth year of her age. Puneral from the residence of her parents, at 1 o'clock this (Bonday) afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. WALLACE. -On the night of Feb 23, Mrs. Ca-nilla M. Wallace, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.
The friends of the deceased are requested to attend ther funeral to day, from Finalay Chapel, without further sotice

Wedding and Visiting Oards,
Engraved and Printed, St. as and Presses; De La Rus
Stationery and Envelopes,
SHIPLEY & SMITH,
(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Brc.,)
+0F.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTISTS' PHOTOGRAPH GAL-both plain and painted in oil.

EATON & WEBBER, G. C. PRTZ4CH, HAVING Secret the THIND-ST. SHADES, at \$1 West Third-st, invites his friends to call at that place at 10 o'clock A M. on MONDAY, vob. 25, at d part-ke of one of his lunches fe2t-be.

SRWING-MACHINE REPAIRS.

A person of experience in the business offers himself to repair and adjust 5s wing-machines. He will call at places wiscond y are on application by note addressed to "SEWING MACHINE, Freed Office.

MASONIC NOTICE SPECIAL MEETING of Uncount thocampaners No. 3, of R T. on MONDAY EVEN-1NG, 25th inst., at seven of cock.
By order of the M E G. C. REWTON, Recorder.

NOTHING 1880 BECOMING TO a man or woman as a soft, luxuriast head of hair it is the crawning ornament of humanity. But, alse in how soon it is bot, and with it all beauty, nuless non-ished and invigorated by some chemical preparation, for which nothing has yet lean discovered equal to Professor Wood's Proparation then discovered equal to remain a functions, as the control of a UTION,—Boware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. He such a the same respective of the control of

MADAME ALWIN.

ALL PHESONS WISHING TO have their future prospects, can have their future prospects, can have their or receity stated by Hadame Alwin, at 16% future state, conver of Ein, where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love, marriage courseless, law matters, business affairs; and will tell the name of the indr or rentieman they will starry; the the name of he wisitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS PAGLISH PICK LES AND SAUCES.

PRESERVED GINGER. ETC.—Junt retured.

M. d. non Crow & Blacknell's celebrated English
Peckles. comprising thew-show. Ghirkins, Piccatilla. Onloss, Walanta, Cantifuwer and Mixed
Pickles. Also, Worcestarshire Banne, Sub.O., Sectstack and Harvey Sauce. Lindla Soy: Oysler, Lebster and Anch sys Seeince, Oct. Also, Sexues Preserved Ginzer: in jurs, and 5 man Dried Preserved
Ginger For save by JOHN BATES.

6.25 National Theater Building, Secamory-st.

THE STOOK HOLDERS OF THE Fire Department's Insurance Company are somested to present their Certificates of Stock for Stale payment, at the office of the Ragie Insurance Company, Third-St. on and after the lat of March, b. tween 8 and 17 o'clock in the forenoon. Tralian MacCaroni and VERMI-Calli-a southe imported article, at FRE-GUSON'S, corner of Ninth and Vine, felt

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Cincinnati Daily Press. For sale at the PRESS COUNTING-ROOM

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Originated and presented only by JAS SHRIVER & CO., Baltimore, Md. For sale, wholesale, by

J. T. WARREN & CO., Main-st., Cincinnati.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the District Court of Lucas County, in a partitive suit pending in said Court, wherein William P. Dunlels replaining in said Court, wherein William P. Dunlels replaininf, and James C. Hall and others are defendants, I shall, on THU S5DAY, the 4th dayof April, 1864, between the hours of ton o'do's A. M. as d four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court-house, in the filty of Toide. Camty of Lucas, and State of Ohio, expose for sale at public auction, the following property, to-wit: First All rights of Ferrage attached to the Biparian passession of tracts Nos. one and two of the twolve-mile square receive. See and: All title to the triangle in tase bed of the Manmee River resulting from the Riparian ownership of said river tracts one and two. Third: The reversionary interest in so much of the bed of the Wahsah and Eric Canal as passes intrough said river tracts one and two fourth: All title to so much of the middle ground in the Maunce River as lies opposite said river tracts one synthesis and even tracts one and two resulting from the Riparian ownership of said tracts.

Also, the following real estate, to wit: Lot number four hu dred and olgits; four and a half (8815). It being the same on which is estuated the old depot building of the Eric and Rahamazoo Raitroad; thirty-three feet in width from the upper or west-ry side of loi number seven (7). Al of lot number thirty-five of the fourther seven (7) and of swarstreet, works and thereof, fronting on Swarstreet, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

thirts three feet in width from the upper or wester, side of lot number seven (7). A 1 of lot number seven (7). A 1 of lot number seven (8). A 1 of lot number seven (9) and seven the north-east end thereof. I outling on Swan-street, and summing back toward St Ulair-street to the rear of said jot; lots one hundred and since (10), one hundred and seven (11), one hundred and seven the north line of lot number four hundred and seven the north line of to number four hundred and seven the north line of to number four hundred and seven the north line of to number four hundred and seven the north line of the number four hundred and seven the north line of the number four hundred and seven the north line of the number of the number of the line of dock on the Maumee River in front of lots in 10 and 11 respectively; lot four hundred and sighty (480). All of said real estate lying and being in the Port Lawrence Division of the Ultyfor Tabelo.

Before sale, said lots 10 and 120 will be divided and sighty (480). All of said real estate lying and be offered for sale separately, and said to the will be divided equi-distant between Summit and Water streets, on half offseed expanded and sight the weaty feet wide, extending from Summit-arried to the water feet line, each of said to to be said separately. But seven line, each of said to to be said separately. But we have a first of April, 1801, which will be assigned to purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash on all except the first four Terms—One-third cash on all except the first four Terms—One-third cash on all except the first four assigned to purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash on all except the first four items; balence in two equal annual psymonts, secured by mortgage on the peculess. No bids received for less than two-thirds appraised value. For further information apply to HZZ, L. HOSMER, fe24-tt Special Master and Secoiver.

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